The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

28.....Royal street.....22

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

HASTE NOT--REST NOT.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

"Without haste! without rest!"
Bind the motto to thy breast!
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not flowers that round the bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not—let no thoughtless deed
Mar for e'er the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward then, with all thy might;
Haste not—years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done!

Rest not! life is sweeping by,
Do and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait,
Meekly bear the storms of fate;
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the *right*, whate'er betide!
Haste not—rest not—conflicts past,—
God shall crown thy work at last.

The Black Man's Progress

ON THIS CONTINENT.

The slave system is now trembling to its fall throughout the world. Under Spanish and Brazilian rule, among its last hiding places, its abolition is now being powerfully agitated, and the prospect is that the glad tidings of liberty will be speedily proclaimed to the enslaved millions of our people in Brazil, and that measures for the certain abolition of slavery in Cuba, will soon be matured in Madrid.

That the American people may be credited with an important agency in promoting this phase of modern civilization, can hardly be denied, and it is consoling to believe. In this age of rapid travel and rapid diffusion of intelligence, no nation can be said to live exclusively for itself. There is no halting an idea at a national boundary. The fact of the complete abolition of slavery in the United States, and the kindred fact, that the black man is here legally, if not practically, lifted from the legal condition of a mere beast of burden, to the dignity, rights, and responsibilities of complete American citizenship have made our Republic one of the most beneficent moral forces of our times. While slavery lasted among us poisoning all our national thoughts and feelings, we had neither the power nor the disposition to assist the cause of human freedom anywhere, certainly not when the black race happened to be the victims of bondage. In fact, we did not only what we could to keep our own slaves in bondage while the system lasted, but our full share toward prolonging the bondage of slaves in other lands. The force of our example kept the vile abomination in countenance. It was impossible to shame slave-masters into a sense of the horrible crime anywhere while it was legalized, Christianized and made respectable, in the great American Republic. A more unenviable position for a nation to occupy than ours was before slavery was abolished it is not easy to conceive, and every American citizen ought to feel joyful and glad over the change. From being the gloomy bulwark of slavery and the accursed African slave-trader, we have become, by the silent force of our example, the pioneers of freedom and emancipator of nations. We have shown the world another example that it is safe to do right and that justice is a better rule of life than fear. Among the first objections to every righteous innovation is a fear of consequences. Here it was contended that the negro would not work—the negro would not learn to read—the negro would cut his master's throat, and do a thousand other dreadful things if emancipated—but no such things have come to us, nor are they likely to come. If our example is marred in this respect, it is not in evil consequences to enslavers so much as to the newly-freed people. and the sufferings of the latter, great as they undoubtedly are, and have been, are but as nothing when compared to the agonies of their old condition under slavery. The saddest thing about our example of freedom is, that it came to us, in some sense at the demand of an over-mastering necessity rather than from a deliberate choice or preference. Yet even this view of our emancipation is not absolutely just. The military necessity would not have come but for the moral necessity which preceded it. The conscience of the nation had been educated by the anti-slavery movement. There had been no conflicts, no war, no peace, no reconstruction, no emancipation but for this. When the alternative of a destroyed slavery or a dismembered Union was presented, it was this old anti-slavery education which enabled the nation to say, Down with slavery, and live the Republic. The old American Anti-Slavery Society prepared the way for the liberty party, the liberty party for the free soil party, the free soil party for the Republican party, and the Republican party elected Abraham Lincoln, when came the war and its train of consequences great and small. The oak was in the acorn, and needed only time, soil, and the winds and rains of heaven to bring it forth.

The present exaltation of this republic among the nations of the earth has cost the American people dearly in life and treasure; but when it is remembered that the sacrifice has placed us in the front ranks of the civilizing forces of mankind, that it has made us the emancipator of nations, and the hope of enslaved humanity throughout the world, we may well be consoled by the rich compensation.

African slavery is now confined to the Latin race, and to Catholic countries. It lingers longest among the people that originated the system. Spain first gave the curse to our continent, and clings to it with all the fanatical energy of an ancient superstition and in open defiance of the enlightened spirit of the age. But at last, there are signs of progress, even at Madrid. The hopeful thing is that there is an anti-slavery party in Spain, who speak and write against slavery. When we take the history of West Indian emancipation and our own anti-slavery struggle into view, it is easy to predict how this agitation will end in Spain. But the most hopeful and important movement affecting the progress of the black race on this continent is that which proceeds from the Emperor of Brazil. This benevolent and marvellously enlightened ruler has long, (as we have been informed by those who have been in a position to know his views and feelings on the subject) detested slavery as well as the slave trade. He has shown this in various ways. At last like the Emperor Alexander of Russia he leads the way to general emancipation by a measure emancipating all slaves held by the Brazilian Government. Seconding this noble spirit on the part of their humane and wise Emperor, it seems that the Ministry, Council of State, and the Legislature of Brazil are moving for the total abolition of slavery throughout the Brazilian Empire.

The triumph of freedom in Brazil, will give liberty to not less than four millions of our race in that country, a mighty host of black freemen. The nineteenth century at its beginning saw all the black race on this continent slaves. At the end of this century, every vestige of negro slavery on this continent will have dis-appeared forever. The accursed slave trade and all its inhuman accompaniments will disappear with slavery, the like of the slave trade.

We are all the more hopeful of the progress of our race in Brazil, because there, strange to say, slavery has been unaccompanied by that prejudice of race and color which froms a part so important in the cup of bitterness commended to the lips of the negro in this country. There the negro is a slave, but his slavery is the only fact about him which separates him from other men. Divest him of slavery and he rises to the level of a common equality, not only before the law, but in all the relations of life for which he is fitted by talent and character. The difference between the emancipated black man in Brazil and in the United States is immense. There the act of emancipation will secure freedom complete. In our case, when emancipated from chattel slavery, we are at once caught up by a sort of social slavery almost as killing to the mind as the former was to the body. There will be no need of civil rights bills in Brazil when once all men are free in that country. The fact of freedom settles all question as to rights and privileges. We may, therefore, look to that country for a more rapid progress, and a more exalted manhood on the part of the black race, than we have yet witnessed in the United States. We are emancipated here, but we are not yet quite free. We are a cowed race, and the effort is to keep us so. It will hardly be believed outside of the United States, that colored barbers in Washington city, are even afraid or ashamed to shave one of their own race. They are cowed, and servile, only a little removed from slaves, and are the reluctant instruments of their own degradation. This feature of the black situation of the United States, is among the most sad and discouraging, for it proclaims that as a race, we have fallen to a depth of degradation more profound and hopeless, than any other people among us. We are the only people that have fallen so low, as to feel ourselves degraded, by waiting upon each other. We have been so accustomed to recognize the superiority of the white race, that some of us think that there is positive honor in shaving that race and blacking their boots, and dishonor in a like service to a colored man. Of course, all this cannot be rightfully attributed to any innate inferiority of the American negro. It comes from the surrounding atmosphere of prejudice, and we imbide it with the rest. Some of us resist the influence with considerable ease, but the great mass of our people are cowed and depressed by it.

In the emancipated Brazilian negro we look for the best specimens of the race. The world waits for higher examples of the abilities and possibilities of the typically woolly-haired and darker skinned races, before it makes up its verdict concerning that variety of the human family. They have had a statesman and a warrior in Toussaint L'Ouverture but he stands afar off and alone. We want living examples—men of our own times. From what we have heard of the negro in Brazil, when once free, he may be looked to as the coming man. For this great brother of the colored race we watch and wait as Simeon did for the Messiah.

Meanwhile let every man do what in him lies to hasten emancipation in Cuba and in Brazil, as means of delivering not merely the millions who sweat and groan in the house of bondage but the best thing that can be done for a whole race of men who on all sides of the journey of life meet with resistence and discouragement to which other races of man are strangers.

With the following wise and timely suggestions of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on the same subject we entirely unite:

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

To the Ministry, the Council of State and the Legislature of Brazil:

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, having observed with great satisfaction that the Brazilian Government are at length about to adopt measures for the total abolition of slavery, beg, in no spirit of dictation, but very respectfully, to offer a few brief remarks on the subject being the result of careful and long continued observations of negro slavery and the operation of the methods adopted in various countries for its extinction during the past fifty years.

The difficulty of turning from slavery to freedom, and from a vicious to a healthy state of society, must of course always be great.

In order to avoid these difficulties, pallistory and gradual means have occasionally been tried; but history shows that such means have never, in any single instance, proved successful.

Statesmen of the present day have an immense advantage on this subject over those who have preceded them, because past events have demonstrated that the course attended with the greatest benefits and the fewest disadvantages, has invariably been found in immediate emancipation.

Past events have also everywhere shown that immediate emancipation interferes less with the supply of labor than any intermediate course.

Should the Brazilian Legislature adopt a merely half-measure, as long as it is in operation no free and healthy immagration of laborers can be expected. The free people from no part of the world will immigrate into a country where slavery in any form is known to exist.

The result of our experience and observation is so well set forth in one of the resolutions of the great International Conference, held in Paris in 1867, and we venture to extract it, to enclose copies, and to solicit your gravest consideration. It is as follows:

"It is proved that half-measures do no good: that systems of apprenticeship, of liberating children, of gradual emancipation, have imperilled property, the domestic circle, and public order; have loosened every tie without breaking or replacing them; have excited impatience, uneasiness, and suspicion, and that immediate, definitive, and radical emancipation has everywhere proved the only means of readjusting and securing all interest and at the same time satisfying justice and reconciling the races."

It is a great satisfaction to us to learn that your Emperor is about to visit this country. As an enemy to slavery, and the friend of freedom and justice, His Majesty will receive the hearty and cordial welcome of the people of Great Britain.

In conclusion, we would express our earnest desire that in dealing with the subject of slavery the sacred rights of humanity may prevail over all inferior considerations and that you may so act as that the blessing of the Most High may rest upon you and upon the great people of Brazil.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

Joseph Cooper,
Robert Alsop,
Edmond Sturges,
Honorary Secretaries.
Thos. Phillips,
Assistant Secretary.

New Bread street, London, May 20th, 1871.—*From New National Era.*

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

Little by little the printer pays out his money. A little for a press, a little for ink, a little for paper, a little for rollers, a little for help, a little for rent, a little for this and a little for that, but continually a little, never stopping a constant drain. Little by little the printer's bills accumulate; A owes a little for advertising; B owes a little for subscription; C owes a little D owes a little, and so on clear through the whole alphabet and back, and then through again and many times over. A neglects his bill, B does not settle, C thinks his but a trifle and not needed. So on down the list, little by little the money goes out, and not even a little comes in, until the poor printer's resources are all exhausted, and down he goes into the gulf of despair, while over his head floats his hundreds of unpaid dues; but he grasps at them in vain—they afford no help. Reader, do you owe a bill to the printer? pay it.

MAXIMS MODERNIZED.

"HE ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN."

He doth, by throth, with most ingenious humor,
Confess the impeachment common fame hath bruited,
That with it carries conviction to the maize.

"IT IS A LONG LANE THAT HATH NO TURN."

The way that deviates nor right nor left,
But onward leads through space interminable,
May be by fair construction, deemed of length,
Somewhat respectable.

"THE LONGEST TONGUE SHOULD HAVE THE PERTINENCE."

It is an axiom, well received, I ween,
That of the tender soions of the forest,
The one which, in a longitudinal sense,
Eclipses the pretensions of its fellows,
May cease to oscillate until they fall,
The staple fruit of Carolina State.

"A FINE STAND FOR A GROCERY."

A most commodious site,
Where all the multitudinous fruits of earth,
That nourish and regale the inner man,
Are held to barter.

"OLD ROSS, I'LL SEE YOU IN THE FALL."

When 'neath a canopy of golden leaves,
'Mid all the glories of her state,
Summer, in fragrance, breathes her life away,
And Autumn is enthroned instead,
I'll meet thee, antiquated steed.

A QUAKER PRINTER'S PROVERBS.

Never sendest thou an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou should'st not rap at the door of a printing office, for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeves and loseth time.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions, or knock down type, or the boys will love thee like they do shade trees—when thou leaveth.

Thou should'st never read the copy on the printer's case, or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire thou of the editor for the news for behold, it is his business at the appointed time, to give it thee without asking.

It is not right that thou should'st ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requireth him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open and concerned thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately.

Pay for it in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thine.

LAWS

OF THE

State of Louisiana.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

No. 41.

An Act

To promote the interest of commerce by establishing the Louisiana Warehouse Company and guaranteeing the bonds thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That L. A. Sheldon, J. R. West, A. Parish, Joseph Hernandez, Lewis Wolfley, James F. Casey, W. R. Young and their associates and all other persons who may hereafter be holders of the stock hereafter mentioned are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Louisiana Warehouse Company whose domicile shall be in the city of New-Orleans, for the purpose of owning, leasing, holding, erecting, and maintaining warehouses, and for carrying on the general business of warehousing and forwarders, within the State of Louisiana The corporation hereby created shall exist for twenty-five years, with the power to sue and be sued, to make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the corporation hereby created in and by their corporate name shall have power in and for the prosecution of the aforesaid business, to hold and acquire any real or personal property by purchase or lease; and from time to time sell, assign, transfer, convey, or otherwise dispose of the same; but this corporation is hereby expressly prohibited from buying or selling any goods, wares, or merchandise or other property as dealers, or on commission.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said corporation is hereby authorised to charge, receive and collect the usual and customary rates of storage for the use of their warehouse, and the machinery or elevators therewith connected, or means of transportation by it employed; and is also authorized to charge and receive and collect all other

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	13	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	100	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

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AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

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J. P. Roux, Secretary.

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Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.....Actuary.

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OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY :—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY AUGUST 24, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

☞ The Commissioners of the New Orleans Park have appointed Mr. Joseph H. Perkins Keeper of the City Park.

☞ Railroads and information go hand in hand. Louisiana has begun to receive St. Louis dailies the same day they are published, over the railroad from Mexico.—*Ex*

☞ The sentence of death was yesterday passed by Judge Abell against Earle and Garvey who were convicted of the murder of Mrs. Sollinger.

☞ Arthur Guerin whose days are believed to be numbered made his "dying declaration" on monday night, in which he charges Mr. Houston with shooting him "for nothing at all."

WITHOUT A DEFENDER.

"To this complexion" have the parties composing the Customhouse clique come at last. While the nefarious schemes, to rob a people by wholesale of their rights, were in process of incubation, the hopes and expectations of unthinking or reckless adherents and devotees led them to pretty blatant utterances, and there were found those of that ilk, to justify and defend the contemplated outrages on the ground that it was "the only way for them to have a fair show."

Well, they have had *their* "show." and now it is somebody else's turn to exhibit. The outrageous character, and full meaning of the reprehensible proceedings, have been so forcibly, and so universally pointed out and denounced, that nothing beyond the merest, silliest, most puerile pallations are now attempted by even the most blind-folded worshipper at the shrine of the fatally erring clique.

Now that the outrages have awakened the spirit of freedom in the Republic, now that every phase of the dispute has been viewed, now that the conduct of the offenders has been repudiated, now that they stand stript of reliance on "the highest authority," and in their own persons are called on to brave the peltings of the storm of National indignation which remorselessly pours its fury on their doomed heads, there is not a respectable newspaper nor body of representative men in the State and Country venal or foolish enough to strive to justify or defend the insane conduct of Messrs. Packard & Co.

True, there are yet around the "granite building," and in the sphere of its influence and control, those who in subdued tones and in chastened humors, whisperingly advocate "the only show" doctrine, but they are belonging to "the fast thinning ranks," who recognizing "the handwriting on the wall" are mindful of the necessity of caring for *number one*.

This condition of things is as hopeful as it is significant. Hopeful as it evidences a recognition of wrong doing, and a desire to escape being involved in the coming common [illegible] possibility and elasticity of misguided [illegible] so applied to that obduracy and callousness of hardened [illegible] which is so hopeless a condition of some unfortunates. Oh, [illegible] while the lamp holds out to burn," etc.

NO CAPACITY TO LEAD.

The Federal appointees in the "granite building" have practically demonstrated their incapacity to plan and to execute great designs. Power to plan and execute, are so well known essential attributes of Leaders and Generals, that if the men who are entrusted with such powers, do not succeed in planning and carrying out their plans, they are removed and assigned to the proper positions of followers, and others are selected whose discretion will not be overrun by their valor or their zeal in times of peril. Good Generalship consists as much in knowing when to flee, as when to fight. Bravery does not consist in a fool hardy kicking against the pricks merely for the sake of fighting. It is always a mistake to order a "Light Brigade" to charge an army in position, and however much the world may wonder at the unquestioning obedience and valor of the soldier they are forced to denounce the order to "charge," and pronounce the officer unfit to govern. This is about the position of the leaders of the Customhouse faction; they, with their deputy marshals, and soldiers with bayonets, and bands of employees, drove in Representative Republicans of Louisiana at the point of the bayonet; but they wist not, that the army of the whole people of this vast Republic were in position to open upon them a raking fire, to rain into their doomed ranks, thrown into disorder by the first shot, murderous showers of shot and shell, even as it is at this day. They have turned to retreat, but retreat there is none, and it is flag of truce or death. The reflection that the engagement was unnecessary and unwarranted, that it evidenced the lack of a knowledge of tactics; that the force was utterly out of all proportion to the strength of the citadel attacked, that in fact the whole plan in its conception and carrying out—was not only a big blunder, but it was a criminal folly, as an attempt to disarm the antagonists, hand cuff and bind them, then goad them to death at pleasure, for all of which somebody must be responsible.

The disquietude and indignation which have been evoked, will not be quieted, the national equanimity will not be restored without atonement for the outrage. The men who recklessly prostituted powers conferred on the President of the United States, for their own immediate aggrandizement, perhaps in the hope and expectation of pleasing "the highest authority" must either pay the penalty of their rashness, or "the highest authority," must assume the responsibility. The tyrannical measures have been repudiated by the latter. But this repudiation must go further than a mere denial of complicity in, or identification with the outrages. There must be such a repudiation as will place it beyond the power of these men to inflict other injuries, and offer other equally gratuitous insults to the legally qualified representatives of the Republican party in particular, and to the freedom of the American people in general. There must be some penalty inflicted and enforced somewhere to afford some safeguard, some security from capricious and malicious interference of Federal subordinates with the regular current of State affairs. This is the stand that we take in common with those who desire to see Constitutional liberty and freedom secured and enjoyed. And there is scarcely any doubt that when these considerations shall have been duly considered by President Grant, who is the only one to settle the dispute, that there will be such a solution of the difficulty as will satisfy the outraged rights of of the American people.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT RECORDER.—The Governor has been pleased to confer the appointment of Recorder of the above district, (Algiers,) on Mr. John Parsons of this city. Mr. Parsons is a well known gentleman of color, of unquestionable Republicanism, of extensive information and mature habits; and possessed generally of those qualities which are well calculated to make him a decided acquisition to this branch of the police government of the city.

☞ The New York *Tribune* of Aug. 18 tritely remarks, on the necessity of the President's performing a "needful act":

It is a pity that so needful an act should be so needlessly delayed. The President cannot afford to accept any responsibility for the shameful conduct of Collector Casey, Marshal Packard and their associates. The Republican Administration that sustains men who use U. S. troops and U. S. Custom-Houses for shutting out Republican delegates or overawing a Republican Convention is mad.

HORACE GREELEY'S PERSONAL VIEWS.

The New York *World* desirous of knowing whether, when Mr. Greeley vaunts his independence of party trammels and at the same time declares that he will zealously support Grant against his own judgment, if the Republican Convention nominate him, he will merely reflect the personal views of Mr. Greeley, or will it be as an organ of the Republican party? To this the *Tribune* answers:

"The 'personal views of Mr. Greely" on this point are exactly these: He favors the One-Term principle, and believes that another Republican candidate for President can be selected who will encounter less opposition and win more support than Gen. Grant; and he therefore advocates such selection. But, should his views be overruled and Gen. Grant be nominated, he holds, his election infinitely preferable to that of any candidate whom the Democrats may nominate; for a Democratic triumph involves the return to power of the great mass of those who for years plotted the disruption of our Union and at length forced the Southern States into secession and rebellion contrary to the wishes and the judgment of a decided majority of their people. A Democratic triumph involves the ascendency of those who hate the Nation's creditors because their money powerfully contributed to the overthrow of the Rebellion, and will find a way to cheat them if possible. A Democratic triumph involves the subversion of Protection to our Home Industry, with a repitition of the wide-spread disasters and distresses which have repeatedly and naturally followed such overthrow. The "personal views of Mr. Greely" impel him to deprecate a Democratic National triumph as one of the gravest of National calamities; and this is his main reason for wishing the selection of a Republican candidate for President who will be more certain of success than Gen. Grant.

THE MOBILE HERALD.

The Mobile Herald is the name of a new Republican paper just started in Mobile. The Herald is uncompromisingly opposed to the "Warmer wing" of the Republican party and the articles and reports in the paper display a virulence which denotes the earnestness of the leaders in this opposition. "The head and front of the offending," seems to consist in the appointment by President Grant of Mr. Warner as Collector of Mobile, "without the approval of the Congressional Representatives" from Alabama. And this action bases the fierce continuance of the squabbles which have nearly cost that state to the Republican Party. Much of the sensitiveness exhibited seems to arise from the ignoring of Congressman Hon. B. S. Turner who is a colored man. As an indication of the pretensions of the *Herald* we extract the following paragraph from its issue of Aug. 21:

The Republicans of Alabama will not submit to be insulted through their Representatives. They favor President Grant's re-election, because his administration has been beneficial to the country at large. But when they become satisfied that the President is determined to continue his support of Andrew Johnson's ex-Military Governor, ex-Senator Warner, and their disorganizing clique, they will not send delegates to the National Republican Convention who can be persuaded to cast the vote of Alabama for Gen. Grant. They will send their ablest men into the Middle States, and appeal for justice and relief, as they did when Andrew Johnson left the true men of Alabama, and submitted to the advice and control of his Military Governor Parsons.

The Republicans of Alabama are opposed to this new departure, which admits appointments to Federal offices in any State, without the approval of the Congressional Representatives from that State. They ardently desire to sustain the President. They will give the vote of the State to him in the National Convention and vote for him when nominated, provided the President will permit them to do so without disgracing their Representatives; but they will never cast a vote which will be an admission that their Representatives are unworthy of confidence or have merited disgrace.

☞ Mr. Geo. E. Paris has been appointed Keeper of the State Archives, in accordance with an ordinance of the Council creating that office.

The *Sugar Planter* of Aug 19 says:

And still our river banks continue to cave. Several new breaks in the levees have been reported since our last and we may look for others as the river falls. Some lowering will have to be done in this parish this year, and where the money is to come from is a mystery.

In our last we gave our readers two sketches of leading Englishmen connected with the treaty at Washington. To-day we submit what the *New National Era* supplies of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams:

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, THE ARBITRATOR AT GENEVA.

The post of arbitrator at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington, has been accepted by Hon. Charles Francis Adams. A better man could scarcely have been selected, and his acceptance of the position will, therefore, cause general satisfaction. Mr. Adams is the son of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, and the grandson of John Adams, the second President. He was the only son of the family that survived the father, John Quincy Adams. Charles Francis Adams was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 18, 1807. At the age of two years he was taken by his father to St. Petersburg, where he remained for the next six years, his father being United States Minister at the Russian Court. During his residence at the Russian capital he learned to speak Russian, German, and French, as well as English. In February, 1815, he made the perilous journey from St. Petersburg to Paris with his mother, in a private carriage, to meet his father. The intrepidity of Mrs. Adams in undertaking such a journey in midwinter, and when all Europe was in a state of commotion, gave evidence that the courage and daring which her son inherited was not all due to the father's side.

John Quincy Adams was next appointed Minister to England, and during his residence there he placed Charles at a boarding school.

In 1817 his father was recalled to America to become Secretary of State in President Monroe's administration, and young Adams on his return was placed in the Boston Latin School, from whence he entered Harvard College in 1821, and graduated there with honor in 1825. His father was at this time President, and the son spent the next two years in Washington, but in 1827 returned to Massachusetts and commenced the study of the law in the office of Daniel Webster. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, but did not engage actively in practice.

In 1829 Mr. Adams married a daughter of Peter C. Brooks, an opulent merchant of Boston, another of whose daughters was the wife of Hon. Edward Everett. He was nominated in 1830 as Representative in the Massachsettes Legislature; but he had no political aspirations, and declined to be a candidate. At his father's request, however, he consented to be a candidate the next year, and was elected for three years successively, and was then chosen State Senator for two years. His sentiments were at this time more decidedly anti-slavery than those of most of the leading Whigs of Boston and its vicinity, and as he avowed them freely, and did not seek or desire political preferment, he was suffered to remain in private life, and busy himself, as he desired to do, with literary pursuits.

In or about 1845 he commenced the publication of a daily paper in Boston, bearing the title of the Boston *Whig*. The aim of this paper was to represent the views of the anti-slavery portion of the Whig party.

In 1848 the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whigs, on a pro-slavery platform, and of General Cass, by the Democrats, on an equally Southern declaration of opinions, led to a withdrawal of the anti-slavery men of both parties and the formation of the Free Soil party. The party at their convention in Buffalo, nominated ex-President Van Buren for the Presidency, and Charles Francis Adams for the Vice Presidency. There was, of course, no hope of an election of these candidates, but the party had a respectable following. After the election the Boston *Whig* became the Boston *Republican*, and Mr. Adams for a time continued a general supervision over its columns.

This paper was the principal organ of the Free Soil party in New England, and laid the foundations, broad and deep, for the Republican party, which came into existence in 1864. After a time Mr. Adams disposed of his interest in it, and devoted himself with great assiduity to the memoir of his grandfather and the careful editing of his works. In the autumn of 1859, Mr. Adams was called from his literary pursuits to represent his district in Congress. He was re-elected to the thirty-seventh Congress, but in the spring of 1861, Mr. Lincoln nominated him as Minister to England, and he was promptly confirmed by the Senate.

A more trying position than this during the war could hardly be found. Fortunate was it for both countries that their diplomatic representatives, Mr. Adams in England, and Lord Lyons here, were men of such clear, cool heads, and of such imperturbable tempers. It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Adams that the two countries were prevented from drifting into a war with each other. Since his retirement from the English Ministership he has not been much in public life.—*New National Era.*

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER AND CONSUL RESIDENT TO LIBERIA.

His Excellency J. Milton Turner, United States Minister Resident and Consul General from the United States to Liberia, arrived at Monrovia, on the brig Samson, on the 7th inst. Commodious lodgings were secured for him and his family by the present Vice Consul General of the United States, James E. Moore, Esq., who had expected his arrival here.

Mr. Turner has already prepossessed many of our respectable citizens in his favor, as being a gentleman well worthy the position of honor and trust with which he has been entrusted by his Government.

We wish for Mr. Turner every success in his mission to Liberia, and believe that he will not fail to secure for himself the respect and esteem of our government.

The formal reception of Mr. Turner will take place in a few days.

—*The Liberia Republican.*

NEW ORLEANS OUTRAGES.

Details of the late political difficulty at New Orleans show that a more disgraceful state of affairs attended the disorganization of the Republican Convention in that city than could have been imagined. We learned by telegraph that the Convention was held in the Custom House and that the United States troops were employed to stand guard around the hall in which the delegates were to convene. But it seems that nearly all the Federal officials were concerned in the shameful attempt to make a close corporation of the Convention—or, at least, of that part of which they had control. The Collector and Marshal having agreed to use the building of the United States, the latter functionary, in advance of the appointment and action of a Committee on Credentials, constituted himself an authority to decide who were entitled to seats in the convention, and gave notice that he would issue tickets of admission *to members* only. Marshal Packard was to decide who should pass the cordon of troops which had been drawn around the place of meeting. The Postmaster was brought into active service his share of the labor being to peddle out Marshal Packard's tickets. But the Postmaster's feelings would not permit him to distribute the coveted cards through the money-order department of his office as first contemplated, so he gave them out of his window—a surrender of convenience to decency which we can not sufficiently admire when we contemplate the spectacle of the United States Custom-House garrissoned by troops, defended with artillery and the custodians of the property closeted in private caucus, while delegates to the Convention were vainly begging entrance into the interior of the building.

Just now, we have nothing to say about the relative merits of the parties to the unhappy quarrel which divides the Republican party, but we must feel indignant at such an indecent and wanton perversion of authority as that which resulted in the organization of two Conventions at New Orleans. To call a Convention in the United States courtroom in the Custom-House building, was a gross political outrage, unprecedented in the history of the country. To hide behind a battalion of Deputy United States Marshals and another of United States infantry, was cowardly and scandalous. And to attempt to exclude respectable and well-behaved citizens from the room in which the Convention was to be held was a violation of the plainest principles of popular rights. No wonder that the men who had conspired to bring forth these high-handed measures were willing to shoulder the responsibility for their acts upon some "higher authority," when overtaken by a storm of popular indignation. But we rejoice to hear that the President promptly repudiates the doings of his New Orleans subordinates and as now reported propodes to show his appreciation of their misconduct in office by turning them out. We are sure that the President by this course can do much to take away the causes which have provoked the split in the Republican party of Louisiana; at least, he can teach meddling and superserviceable officials that they cannot, even in his personal service, insult the people, whose creatures they are.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM GEN. HERRON, LATE U. S. MARSHAL, IN REPLY TO U.S. MARSHAL PACKARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The card of U. S. Marshal Packard in *The Tribune* of the 14th inst. is simply an avoidance of the truth, and an effort to relieve the Federal officials here of the odium they deserve. Gov. Warmoth had no intention of using the police, either at the Customhouse or at any other place selected for the Convention, as I personally know. On the evening of the 7th inst. Marshal Packard stated to Gen. Campbell, Judge Dibble, and Mr. Fish of *The Republican*, that he had the highest authority in the land for using the Customhouse and troops, and has since stated that Gen. Grant authorized it. The order for troops was obtained from Gen. Reynolds, Marshal Packard having telegraphed him that an attack from "thugs" and "bruisers" upon the Republican Convention was feared. Gen. Reynolds did not know the Convention was to meet in the Customhouse, and that the difficulty was simply between two sets of delegates. I further state that Marshal Packard and his abettors conspired with certain roughs of the lowest order to aid them in case of trouble, in which Gov. Warmoth and his leading friends were to have been killed. Yours, &c.,

F. J. HERRON.

New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1871.

N. Y. Tribune.

A REPLY TO MARSHAL PACKARD

FROM THE LOUISIANA MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just arrived from Louisiana, and am somewhat suprised and grieved by a card published in yesterday's *Tribune*, containing many erroneous statements, and signed by my personal friend, United States Marshal S. B. Packard. In some important particulars Mr. Packard's card differs from his statements made in New Orleans. He repeatedly stated, in answer to protests and remonstrances, that he had the "highest authority" for what he was doing. But, with the statement that we will not at present believe, in Louisiana, that President Grant sanctioned these high-handed proceedings, I will leave these discrepancies to be explained and settled by the "highest authority" and especially "interested parties."

The sole duty of the Republican State Convention which assembled in New Orleans on the 9th instant, was the election of a new State Executive Committee, the time of service of the old Committee having nearly expired. Certain prominent Federal officials, controlling a majority of the old Committee, had become unpopular with the masses of the party by claiming and exercising authority not legitimately belonging to them or the State Committee; and as it was understood that they, combined with other Federal officials, purposed controlling the Convention in their own personal interests, the canvass throughout the State was exceedingly spirited and nearly every district was fully represented; and it is unquestionable that more than four-fifths of the fairly chosen delegates to the Convention were opposed—not to President Grant—but to the re-election of these gentlemen, or their friends, to the State Executive Committee. In this emergency a majority of the State Committee; i. e., the Federal officials on the Committee, adopted a course so unjustifiable and extraordinary that it is explainable only by the supposition that they believe to be true the report current in New Orleans, that their tenure of office depends on their control of the Republican party organization of the State.

Messrs. Packard and Casey and their friends grossly insult the Republicans of Louisiana when they say that a properly convened Republican Convention in New Orleans would be otherwise than fair, and just, and orderly; and they become ridiculous when they state that Deputy United States Marshals and United States troops were necessary to protect United States property from a Republican Convention. They were assured on the 8th inst., by a Committee duly authorized by more than 80 delegates who were opposed to their re-election [118 was the whole number constituting the Convention], that if they would admit all duly elected delegates before the primary organization, and would themselves abide by the decision of the Convention, there would be no trouble or bolting, and no danger of a split in the party. I also, as the member of the National Committee from Louisiana, and in behalf of many prominent delegates and Republicans, urged them to select some proper place for the meeting of the Convention, and gave them the same information and assurances.

But the whole matter, so far as Mr. Packard and his immediate supporters are concerned, is too plain to need explanation. Every well-informed man of ordinary intelligence in Louisiana well knows that the sole object of the majority of the State Committee in convening the Convention in the Customhouse building, in barring and guarding its doors, in appointing 100 United States Deputy Marshals, in calling for United States soldiers, and in demanding tickets of admission, and delaying their delivery to all and refusing them to some of their opponents, was to obtain control of the primary organization of the Convention and of the "Committee on Credentials," and thus to exclude from the Convention delegates opposed to the re-election to the State Executive Committee of Messrs. Casey, Packard, Lowell, and their friends.

It is not true that all claiming seats in the Convention could obtain tickets or were admitted. About 11 o'clock a. m., more than ninety delegates and contestants, who applied in a body and with regular tickets, were refused admission to the place of meeting. It is simply absurd to state that Governor Warmoth and his friends desired aught but a fair and orderly Convention, or that he purposed dividing the Convention, for it is notorious that four-fifths of the duly accredited delegates were his friends. If, as your editorial of the 14th indicates, the delegates opposed to these obnoxious Federal officials, together with the State Convention which assembled at Turner's Hall, on the 9th inst., constitute the "Warmoth wing of the party," then that "wing of the party" *now* includes more than five-sixths of the Republican voters of Louisiana, and it will, in 1872, even with three State tickets in the field, carry the State for *its* Republican National and State tickets by more than 15,000 majority.

Very respectfully,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

New York, August 16, 1871.

☞ King Victor Immanuel has appointed General Count Louis Frederick Menabrea arbitrator on the part of Italy in the case of the Alabama claims. We give the following sketch of his life:

COUNT LOUIS FREDERICK MENABREA.

Count Louis Frederick Menabrea is a native of Chambery, Savoy, now French territory, and is 62 years old. He received his education at the University of Turin, which accorded him the diploma of engineer. Menabrea then entered the engineer branch of the military service, and by a singular coincidence of fortune succeeded by a position held immediately before him by Cavor who was at that time a lieutenant. Before his thirtieth year he had received a professorship in the University of Turin, and acquired the reputation of a clever writer on mathematics and military engineering.

The stormy period of 1848, however, afforded the young engineer a broader field of action. King Charles Albert gave him the rank of Captain and sent him among the people of the Italian duchies to rouse them against the Austrians, inspire them with a sentiment of national fraternity. He was soon after elected member of the Chamber of Deputies and received positions successively in the Ministry of War, and Foreign Affairs. He retired from office when Gioberti came into power but was reinstated after the disastrous defeat of Novara. In Parliament he formed one of the Right Center.

In 1859, when Italy was electrified by the hope that she would be "free from the Alps to the Adriatic," Menabrea, true to his previous career, entered the field to uphold the national cause. Placed in command of the Engineer Corps with the rank of Major-General, he rendered valuable assistance in placing the army on a war footing and was prominent in promoting the success of the campaign. He invested Peschira and was present at the crowning victory of Solferino. When Napoleon III. acquired Savoy, Gen. Manabrea received tempting offers from the Emperor to exercise his right of choosing a nationality in favor of France but he firmly resisted all inducements to abandon his native land.

King Victor Emmanuel about this time appointed Gen. Menabrea Senator, and confined the defensive works at Pavia, Bologna, and other cities to his care according him the rank of lieutenant. During the war of 1860, Gen. Menabrea directed the military operations against Ancona and Caprera, and conducted the siege of Gaeta. In 1861 he was placed in charge of the Marine Department, and occupied himself in reorganizing the naval forces. Having thus far rendered important service to the cause of Italian unity, Gen. Menabrea was sent to Germany in 1866 to sign the Treaty of Prague which led to the freedom of Venice. Two months later, when victory had crowned the united arms of Germany and Italy, he had the satisfaction of remitting to the King of Italy the historic iron crown. He was now regarded with great favor by the King, and in 1867 formed a Ministry wherein he was Minister of Foreign Affairs

and President of the Council, the Roman question proved during his term of office a constant source of inquietude. The advance of Garibaldi on Rome had caused France to violate the Convention of September 15, 1867, and send troops against him. Gen. Menabrea disapproved of Garibaldi's movement, and had legal proceedings commenced against him, but he afterward addressed a note to the French Government protesting against the maintenance of the Pope's temporal power, and subsequently offered to renew the Convention, if the French would evacuate Rome.

Gen. Menabrea, in consequence of the complications arising out of this matter, tendered his resignation, but was promptly reinstated in power, with a Cabinet more united and devoted to his policy. He remained in office until 1869, when he was succeeded by Mr. Lanza.

DISPATCHES.

Caddo Speaks.

PEOPLE IN MASS MEETING THERE

Customhouse Convention Denounced

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION INDORSED

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "LOUISIANIAN."

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 21, 1871.

On a call from the president of the Parish Republican Executive Committee of Caddo, the Republicans of the parish assembled in force, in the city of Shreveport, on the evening of the 19th of August, to hear and act upon the report of the delegates to the State Convention, Hon. Moses Sterrett and Rev. Samuel Armstead.

These gentlemen in turn reviewed, plain and forcible language, the action of the late State Executive Committee, and amid loud and continued demonstrations of assent, denounced the actions of the Customhouse clique; and especially their employment of United States troops to intimidate delegates.

Colonel M. H. Crowell and Professor McClellan also addressed the the assemblage, and in eloquent terms exhorted them to uphold the principles of the party and denounce and condemn the proceedings of the late State Executive Committee, who had attempted to override and frustrate the intentions and wishes of the Republican party of the State. They said that such men as Packard, Casey and Co., who had professed themselves Republicans, had by their course of procedure, violated the principles and lost the confidence of the party.

The Hon. F. M. Smith, Parish Judge, then offered the following series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We learn with astonishment and regret that the Hon. Moses Sterret and Rev. Samuel Armstead, our delegates to the State Convention at New Orleans on the ninth day of August, were refused admittance thereto by members of the then existing State Executive Committee, at whose instance and by whose call the said convention assembled.

Whereas, The said Executive Committee did procure the assistance of United States marshals, United States troops and United States arms to overawe and assist in the rejection of said delegates contrary to all previous usage and custom and in direct opposition to the rights of citizens, as set forth in the constitution of the United States.

Whereas, Such a line of policy is unfair despotic antagonistic to Republican principles and eminently calculated to rupture, and thereby cause the defeat of the Republican party in this State and the Union: be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and approve of the action of our delegates Hon. Moses Sterrett and Rev. Samuel Armstead and of the convention which assembled at Turner Hall, of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was president.

2. That we cheerfully acknowledge the abilities and unceasing efforts of his excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth; the well tried and faithful champion of Republican principles in our State and gladly accord to him the thanks and respect to which we think he is honorably entitled.

3. That we enter our solemn protest against the proceedings and self-assigned authority of the Customhouse clique, and do most emphatically add our voice to the call for the removal from office of prieced Republicans who would deny the equal rights of all delegates to a political convention and would seek and employ by inexcusable assumption of authority the unnecessary and uncalled for assistance of national troops and marshals to debar our representatives from entering the room in which they were properly entitled to seats as the duly accredited delegates from this parish.

4. That we acknowledge and will support, the Republican State Executive Committee of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is chairman as the only legal head of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by telegraph to the *New Orleans Republican* and LOUISIANIAN, with a request to publish the same.

6. That our representative in Congress, General James McCleery be notified of the action of this meeting and be requested to co-operate with the with the committee appointed by the State Convention to solicit and secure the removal from office of federal appointees, who profess to be republicans, but who are using their best endeavors to disorganize and destroy the Republican party.

The meeting adjourned amid the greatest enthusiasm and cheers for the Republican cause.

SAMUEL ARMSTEAD, President.

F. M. SMITH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23—11.30 A. M.

COTTON—Under the influence of exciting Liverpool and New York advices the market opened with a very good inquiry, but movement was checked by the high pretensions of factors, many of whom covered up. So far the sales do not exceed 500 bales. Prices are very firm but not higher. Ordinary, good style, sold at 14¾, and Good Ordinary at 15⅞ and 16c.

Yesterday's sales embraced 1000 bales, the markets closing as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	13 @13	—
Ordinary	14½@15½	15½
Good Ordinary	16 @16½	16⅝
Low Middling	16¾@17½	17⅛
Middling	—@—	—
Strict Middling	—@—	—
Good Middling	—@—	—
SUGAR:—		
Good Fair, ₱ lb		—
Yellow Clarified		12½
Fair		10⅝
Fully fair		12
White		13@ —
MOLASSES:—		
Reboiled, plantation, ₱ gallon	30@—	
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 40	
Golden Syrup	$1 00	
FLOUR:—		
Superfine	4 65	
Double extra	5 75	
Treble extra	6 13	
Good Treble Extra	6 50	
Good Extra		
Choice Extra	7 25 and 8 00	
CORN:—		
Yellow mixed, ₱ bushel	67c	
Choice Yellow	71½@ 67	
White mixed	69	
Yellow	—	
White	70	
Choice White, in Dundees	—	
St. Charles county White	—	
Mixed, in poor order	—	
OATS:—		
St. Louis, ₱ bushel	58@ —	
Galena	57	
BRAN:—		
₱ 100 lbs	1 05	
HAY:—		
Western, ₱ ton	33 00	
Choice	35 00	
PORK:—		
Market is very dull.		
Summer-cured Mess	—	
Winter-packed Mess	—	
Retailing at	$14 25@ 14 50	
BACON:—		
Breakfast	10@10 c.	
Shoulders, ₱ lb	7	
Clear rib sides	7½	
Clear ides	8½	
Sugar-cured Hams	14 @15¾	
LARD:—		
Tierces, ₱ lb	10½	
Kegs, ₱ lb	11½@11½	
RICE:—		
Louisiana, prime	9½c	
" ordinary	8½	
" common	7½	
India	8½	
ESCULENTS:—		
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	$5 00	
Onions	5 00	
Apples	2 50@ 3 00	

POLITICAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 18, 1871.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward having been called for the purpose of organizing a Sub-Club, subject to the by-laws of the Mother Club of the Twelfth Ward, the following gentlemen were, on motion of Mr. George Stewart, unanimously elected:

E. HENDERSON, President.
E. MURPHY, Secretary.

Mr. Stewart stated that the object of this meeting was simply for the purpose of organizing a sub-club or branch of the Mother Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward, and that the only business to be transacted at this the initiatory meeting would be the election of officers, and the name by which the Club should be recognized.

The officers having been elected, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Club, which we are now about to organize shall be considered as a branch of the Twelfth Ward Mother Republican Club, and that it be governed in all forms by the by-laws of aforesaid Mother Club, and shall be designated as the "PINCHBACK GUARDS." Warmoth Ward Support.

A motion to adjourn until a more appropriate hall could be procured, was put by Mr. Stewart, at which time the meeting of the Club would be subject to the call of President and Secretary, which was carried and the Club adjourned *sine die*.

E. MURPHY, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

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C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 27 Natchez Street.
JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

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JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

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FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

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NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

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Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

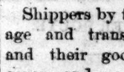
LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 20 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.



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ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY, Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER.

President Ga. State Convention, MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. K. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
E. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State lase copy.

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1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	

charges and expenses incurred or to be incurred for labor or otherwise, in the receipt, delivery, storage, keeping or custody of goods, wares merchandize, or other property received by or stored with it; and is also authorized to make advance upon all goods, wares, merchandise, or other property received by or stored with it, or upon any bill of lading, storekeeper's or inspector's certificate, order for delivery of goods, or other document showing possession, or the right thereto upon such terms as may be lawfully agreed upon by the citizens of this State, except that said corporation may charge not to exceed one per cent per month on all moneys advanced by them in the usual course of its business; and it is also authorized to charge such commissions and to make such other charges as are usual and customary; and it is hereby enacted that all such charges expenses, advances, and commissions and interest shall be a lien on the said goods, wares, merchandise, bills of lading, store-keeper's or inspector's certificates, orders for the delivery of goods, or other documents showing possession or right thereto, or other property belonging to the party or parties by whom said charges, expenses, advances and commissions and interest are due, or accruing, which may be in the custody or possession of the Louisiana Warehouse Company, or to which the said Louisiana Warehouse Company may have the right of possession; and if the said charges, expenses, advances, commissions and interest, or any of them, shall remain unpaid when the same are or is payable, or if their has been any breach of any of the terms of any agreement made in relation to advances, or in relation to any of the particulars hereinbefore referred to the said goods, wares, merchandise or other property in possession of said Louisiana Warehouse Company, either in fact, or by virtue of documents as aforesaid, showing possession or the right thereto, and upon which the said charges, expenses, advances, commissions and interest, or any part of them, or either of them, may be a lien as aforesaid or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said amount of said charges, advances, expenses, commissions and interest, may be sold at public auction in one or more lots, or parcels on one or more days; and ten days' notice of the time and place of such sale or sales shall be given in at least three of the daily newspapers printed in the city of New Orleans, except in cases where said sale or sales having been once advertised, has or have been deferred, in which case or cases notice shall be given of such deferred sales, twice a week, in three daily papers as aforesaid, until the day or days of sale, and on said day of sale, or such other means of public notice as the city or town or place of business may afford; and after making such sale or sales, and receiving the proceeds thereof, the said Louisiana Warehouse Company, after satisfying the amount of its claim or claims as aforesaid and all expenses of said sale or sales, may retain the balance until the whole account between the parties is closed, or, if the same can then be closed, they shall forthwith close the the same, and after satisfying all its claims as aforesaid shall pay over the balance, if any, to the party or parties entitled to receive the same.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said corporation shall consist of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into to three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property, and be transferable as such in the manner the by laws may prescribe. Said corporation may commence business and shall be deemed fully organized when the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall have been paid in on the capital stock, in cash. The capital stock may by a two-thirds vote of stock be increased not to exceed five times the original stock.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the incorporators named in the first section of this act, as soon as two hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock shall be suscribed, are hereby authorized to call a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, and said incorporators shall be ex-officio directors of said incorporation until a permanent organization shall be effected as prescribed in the preceeding section; there shall then be an election of directors, nine in number; each director must hold in his own name, or in the name of the corporation of which he is a member, at least twenty shares of stock of this corporation, and shall in the first instance be elected to serve one year; and thereafter the directors shall be elected annually, at such time and in such manner as the by laws of the corporation may prescribe, and said directors shall at their first meeting proceed to elect two of their number who shall be respectively president and vice president of the corporation for the year.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the directors shall have power to make all such by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State or United States as they may deem necessary for the conduct and management of the business and affairs of the corporation the holding of the elections, the transfer of stock and of subscriptions thereto; which by-laws from time to time may be amended, added or altered by the directors for the time being. A majority of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have power to appoint and remove all clerks or laborers necessary or requisite to carry on the business of said corporation, and to fill any vacancies in their number occasioned by death or resignation, or otherwise.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That C. E. Creecy, L. A. Sheldon, Lewis Woifly, George F. Sherman, J. W. Fair ax, B. B. Campbell, are hereby appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this corporation, at such time and place as they may appoint by giving one week's notice thereof by publication in two daily newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana; and such subscriptions shall be payable in such manner and in such installments as the said commissioners may determine; and in case of default the the corporation may enforce the papment of such subscription by action, or the stock with all the payments which have been made thereon shall be forfeited to the use of said corporation.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporation shall have power to issue bonds payable twenty-five years from date of issue thereof, or redeemable at pleasure by giving thirty days public notice in at least two daily papers in the city of New York, and two in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana; said bonds to bear eight per cent interest, payable annually, at the office of the corporation in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. Each bond shall be for the sum of one thousand dollars, and the amount so issued shall not at any time exceed the capital stock of said corporation. The president superintendent and secretary of the corporation shall sign each and every bond, and to each shall be attached the corporation seal; and said bonds shall be a first lien and mortgage on all the property, right, title or interest belonging to said corporation.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That there shall be retained annually from the profits of the corporation an amount equal to five per cent of all outstanding corporation bonds. The fund thus established shall be known as the "sinking fund," and there shall be a separate and distinct account kept of the same. If from any cause there should be a failure of annual profits an assessment shall be made [upon] the stock to provide for the said sinking fund such deficency as may exist. Said assessment shall be enforced as provided for subscriptions in section seven; provided, whenever, said fund shall equal the outstanding bonds no retention or assessment shall be made therefor. Said fund is for the redemption of the bonds provided for in section eight and may be used for that purpose at any time by order of a majority of the directors.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That when there shall be a deposit with the Treasurer of the State, security given to and approved by the Governor and in amount equal to the principle of the bonds issued and outstanding, and the interest of the same for one year, the Governor shall indorse upon the back of each bond, "The payment of the principal of the within bond, when due, and of the interest thereon when it accrues, is guarranteed by the State of Louisiana, pursuant to the provisions of act of the General Assembly authorizing such guarrantee." The great seal of the State shall then be fixed and certified by the Secretary of State. The Governor shall have the power at any time, for good and valid reasons, to cause said securities to be changed or renewed, and in case of failure on the part of the corporation to change or renew said securities, to maintain the sinking fund, provided in section nine, or to pay the interest as it falls due, official notice shall be given by the Governor to the corporation of such failure still existing the Governor shall be and is hereby empowered to appoint a receiver and through him at the expense the corporation to administer upon the effects of said corporation and to call in the outstanding bonds. Any deficiency that exists over and above the corporation assets shall be collected from the securities deposited with the State Treasurer. Should a surplus remain from said assets it shall be transferred from the receiver to the president of the corporation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
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A Newspaper of the Present Times,
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Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
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One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
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The new and magnificent steamer
W. S. PIKE,
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(In place of steamer Natchez.)
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.
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BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
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126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH
THAN ANY KIND OF
IN MACHERY.
It must not only run all day, but all night, not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.
ALL GENUINE WALTHAM
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.
Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.
A Genuine waltham Watch
Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
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A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
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We have prepared an
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which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. Howard & Co.,
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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
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WITHOUT EXPENSE,
on
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.
WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.
Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation Gilt, Plated, Oriide, Rolled Composition (these are all other names for Nickel or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
ADDRESS IN FULL,
HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers, and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, New York.

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THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street, daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BRDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.
The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,
and passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.
Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.
THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.
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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.
Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
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